

Prices and Prospects.

Prices Advance at Rate Of 50 Cents a Day as Open Market Offerings Decrease

Furnace Range Is Now \$13.50
to \$14; Foundry \$1.00
Per Ton Higher.

FURNACES ARE BANKING

Or Blowing Out Because of Impos-
sibility of Securing Coke at Any
Price; Steel Mills Hard Hit by
Lack of Coal, Further Suspensions.

Special to The Weekly Courier

PITTSBURGH July 26—Market prices of Connellsville coke have continued to advance until as high as \$14 has been reached or about 50-cent advance in the week. For a fortnight past the advance has run at the rate of 50 cents a day with a day's lipped now and then without any advance.

Offerings of coke in the open market have decreased very considerably in the past week or two due probably to railroad congestion and to coke being shipped on old contracts or by private arrangement. It does not appear that product on hand actually decreased but the coke does not appear in the open market.

One class of coke consumer at another has been dropping out of the market since the strike began and practically the only consumers left are foundries. As the cost of coke is relatively a small item in the total cost of finished castings foundries are able to pay high prices in some cases while the majority of consumers simply cease operating if they cannot secure fuel at something like the usual cost.

Most of the coke offered is designated simply as coke but one will make the distinction between furnace grade and foundry grade. There is some discussion whether much of the coke offered as foundry grade is really of that description but there is even testimony of consumers that the effect that there is still some standard foundry coke on the market. On an average the spread between so-called furnace coke and so-called foundry coke is \$1 a ton but in any particular case the quality is not altogether certain. Heating coke has practically disappeared from the market.

Foundry coke sold as high as \$14 at the end of last week while furnace coke has been sold up to \$13.50. This presumably covers the basic grades available while other foundry coke has gone at \$4.50. Coke designated as "furnace" grade has been offered at about \$1 a ton less but it is not this that in some cases this is coke that would have to go as heating grade when buyers are in position to be particular as to quality. There does not seem to be any coke being bought for actual blast furnace use or for use at purchases being for heat treating ovens and such miscellaneous use. The market is quotable substantially as follows:

Furnace coke \$13.50 to \$14.00
Foundry coke \$1.00 to \$1.50
Additional blast furnaces have banked or blown out in the past week, it being simply impossible to obtain coke irrespective of price. The Shenango Furnace Company, which has had a very good record for operation, for many years past last Saturday banked the one furnace of its three. It had in operation 11 of all western Pennsylvania and the valleys only one or two merchant furnaces are in operation.

Steel works have been banking or blowing out furnaces in practically all districts. Western Pennsylvania is probably the largest hit by the coke shortage. The Mahoning and Shenango valleys coming next. In general the coke has been no decrease in the supply of beehive coke in the past three weeks but there is a constant decrease in the supply of open hearth coke chiefly because of congestion on the railroads serving west Virginia and Kentucky coal fields. The by-product plants that had little stock were the first to curtail operation. Others having stocks are maintaining operations fairly well but in no case will the coke at the present rate of exhaustion last more than about 30 days.

The Connellsville coal market has continued to advance almost from day to day. Many buyers have withdrawn from the market some on account of inability to pay prices asked and others because they have hoped that the coal regulation being arranged at Washington may give them coal at a lower cost. Public utilities have been in the market and are the chief buyers at present. In the week preceding the coal coal broke at \$1.50 and \$1.75 and it is doubtful whether much could be bought at \$1.50.

Furnace steel mills and open hearth plants are not able to operate at any rate and are coming to a point where they are not operating economically and are not awaiting more settled conditions. Many quarries are being shut down because of lack of coal. The coal placed in a coal bunker at the end of the week was not enough to last.

COKE FREIGHT RATES

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Monaca and sometimes the Monaca district) to principal points for shipment are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1932:

| Destination | Rate |
|---------------|--------|
| Baltimore | \$2.71 |
| Buffalo | 3.28 |
| Canton | 2.50 |
| Chicago | 4.16 |
| Cleveland | 3.67 |
| Columbus | 3.67 |
| Dayton | 3.67 |
| El Paso | 3.67 |
| Indianapolis | 3.67 |
| Los Angeles | 3.67 |
| Memphis | 3.67 |
| Mobile | 3.67 |
| New Orleans | 3.67 |
| New York | 3.67 |
| Philadelphia | 3.67 |
| Pittsburgh | 3.67 |
| Portland | 3.67 |
| San Francisco | 3.67 |
| Seattle | 3.67 |
| St. Louis | 3.67 |
| St. Paul | 3.67 |
| Union City | 3.67 |
| Waco | 3.67 |
| Wichita | 3.67 |
| Yonkers | 3.67 |

For Export

From Connellsville district

Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessels)

Baltimore (P. O. B. vessels)

From Labadie district

Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessels)

Baltimore (P. O. B. vessels)

From Labadie district

Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessels)

Baltimore (P. O. B. vessels)

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Baltimore (P. O. B. vessels)

From Labadie district

Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessels)

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

| PRODUCTION | WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1932 | | | | WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1932 | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| DISTRICT | Ovens | In | Out | Tons | Ovens | In | Out | Tons |
| Connellsville | 18,403 | 18,440 | 18,440 | 18,403 | 18,403 | 18,440 | 18,440 | 18,403 |
| Lower Connellsville | 17,019 | 796 | 16,223 | 10,280 | 17,019 | 611 | 16,408 | 7,400 |
| Totals | 35,422 | 6,730 | 28,677 | 28,677 | 35,422 | 6,544 | 28,878 | 25,803 |
| FURNACE OVENS | | | | | | | | |
| Connellsville | 16,170 | 1,423 | 9,717 | 11,170 | 15,170 | 1,372 | 9,795 | 14,000 |
| Lower Connellsville | 6,784 | 410 | 6,374 | 6,410 | 6,784 | 271 | 6,513 | 3,400 |
| Totals | 22,954 | 5,833 | 16,091 | 17,580 | 21,954 | 1,643 | 16,308 | 17,400 |
| MERCANT OVENS | | | | | | | | |
| Connellsville | 1,233 | 311 | 2,702 | 7,220 | 7,220 | 531 | 2,702 | 7,000 |
| Lower Connellsville | 10,286 | 366 | 9,507 | 15,700 | 10,286 | 366 | 9,507 | 4,600 |
| Totals | 11,519 | 677 | 12,209 | 22,920 | 17,506 | 907 | 12,209 | 11,600 |

Hoover's Coal Price and Distribution Plan is Now In Effect in All Districts

Has Preference on Open Top
Cars, and With Food and
Oil, on Movement.

COMMITTEES IN CONTROL

Under a Virtual Seizure of Coal by
the President; Plan Declared Legal,
Hints of a Treasonable Conspiracy
Behind Coal and Railroad Strikes.

Special Correspondent of The Weekly Courier
WASHINGTON July 26—Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission walked into the press room and put on the table a release which announced that the commission had issued the first order in the coal emergency. This order announced that, because an emergency exists, the commission under paragraph 15 and 17 of Section 402 of the Transportation Act of 1920 has ordered the railroads to give coal first preference on all open top cars and to give coal food and oil first preference on all movements by rail transportation.

Preliminary to the issuance of this order the secretary of commerce had asked Attorney General Daugherty if certain places which he proposed would be legal. Yesterday the attorney general replied saying:

As between two mines whose output is the same your plan contemplates during the shortage favoring the mine in the supply of cars which charges the public fair price, as against the mine which allows its output to be sold at a profit. It is not obtained however unwarranted and extortionate the price may be.

Mr. Daugherty concludes with:

In my opinion the plan is entirely legal. I fail to see where any law of Congress will be violated.

With that in the background—as well as the fact that the attorney general had predicted this upon the assumption that the commission would declare that an emergency exists—Mr. Hoover's plan for handling the effects of the coal strike is sliding down the greased ways. It is launched. The control of coal is a fact. The presidential committee arranged for at the conference yesterday have now something definite to do. That means that, virtually, they are in control of the coal situation.

The Hoover plan fixed some time ago is a maximum of \$3.50 for mine run coal at the mines \$2.50 for slack and \$2.75 for lump coal. From now on any operator who charges more than that will have slim chances of getting any cars. It is also pointed out that if the operators refuse to appoint their own representatives of these committees the President will appoint the operators to represent him. Therefore the committees are in no sense voluntary in the coal fields. The President by the order has virtually seized the coal supply of the country and is enforcing the price by the most complete control over prices that has ever been tried in any country.

How long this sort of thing is going to continue it is impossible to say now. Several days ago these dispatches indicated that the administration was busy trying to prove to the country that there is something quite menacing behind this coal and railroad strike. It will be recalled that the famous Bureau of Investigation Agency is now the secret service department of the government. It is known that this agency has been at work for months gathering information on the labor situation. There are hints and even broad assertions in Washington that a

PHILADELPHIA July 26—John I. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers met the district president of the anthracite and bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania here today to consider matters affecting the \$10,000,000 strike in Pennsylvania.

It was stated by a member of the conference that conditions in Pennsylvania would be reviewed and consideration be given the action of Governor Sproul in sending troops to the coal fields.

Production and Output.

Production Nearly Back to Pre-Fourth Mark; Brings No Relief to Coke Consumers

Almost All of Increase Was
Made at Plants of the
Furnace Interests.

FURTHER BREAK IS MADE

In the Deadlock in Lower Connellsville District, Orient Resuming and Thompson No. 1 and Abena Addins, Ovens, Effect on Hoover Price Plan.

Although the coke region last week produced within 1,000 tons of the pre-fourth record of 70,210 tons and had more ovens in blast than during any week since April 10, comparatively little relief if any is being experienced by consumers outside of those having their own coking plant facilities. Of the gain of 4,000 tons in production to a total of 68,570 tons last week all of it except 470 tons was at plants of the furnace interests which also increased their producing capacity by the addition of one plant and a total of 206 ovens to the active list. A contrast with no further augmentation of operations, the increase in production. That the recovery to the rate prevailing before the holidays was not complete is partly due to the effect of the railroad strike on the movement and in other part to the prevalence of a feeling that the strike is not to be an end hence there is no need to hurry to speed up production. The miners and coke makers are feeling that the plant manager is among the men who have not returned to work but that the directors are in a position to halt still once in the hope that some of the provisions made to them by the organizer will materialize. On the other hand the plant managers are even more eager than ever to get things going at a stronger rate and are redoubting their efforts to increase their working forces.

The on development of note during the week was a further break in the price of coke. This was effected in the lower Connellsville district from the second week of the strike. On the sixth plant to resume operation on the strike closed down a plant three plants in the district began operation with 40 ovens early in the week. A plant which has been running 40 ovens for more than a month had added 60 to the producing list. Thompson No. 1 made a 100 per cent gain during the second week of its resumption by firing 40

MINING CONGRESS

SILVER CONVENTION

CLEVELAND OCT. 9

CLEVELAND O July 25—The 20th annual convention and exposition—the silver jubilee anniversary of the American Mining Congress will be held in Cleveland and new Public Hall October 9 to 14 inclusive.

The convention C. E. Perrier, manager and will bring approximately 1,000 delegates from all parts of the United States as well as Canada, Mexico, Cuba, British Columbia and South America will be represented. The Colorado exhibit will consist largely of radium ore and will feature radio activities.

Somers Mine

First to Resume Coal Production

ALTOONA August 26—The first mine to resume operation in the western Pennsylvania under President Hoover's plan is that of the Connellsville Coal Company. A former Somers county the Central Coal Association announced today. The production will be about 100 tons daily.

Reliance (Coke Co.) in Merger

The Reliance (Coke Co.) in Merger

The Reliance (Coke Co.) in Merger

The Reliance (Coke Co.) in Merger

The Reliance (Coke Co.) in Merger

more ovens. These increases of last week total 1,000 ovens and swell the production in the lower Connellsville district to about 4,000 tons compared with three plants and 294 ovens during the week of May when operation was at the lowest point.

The gain in ovens and swell the production in the lower Connellsville district to about 4,000 tons compared with three plants and 294 ovens during the week of May when operation was at the lowest point.

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Mr Harding does not believe in breaking heads as a means of obtaining information. He prefers to allow the ideas to filter in rather slowly. So he is taking this method of allowing the people to get his program in inch or two at a time. Thus the other day he gave out us letters to the governors. When he has thus informed the mirrors that he proposes that they steal go to work—over the orders of their presidents he understands.

| 10 | 233 | 240 | 1 | PLUMACE OVERS |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|---------------------|
| 40 | 1 | 4 | C. A. | Pittsburg Steel Co |
| 100 | | | Bridgeport | W. L. Frick Coke Co |
| 140 | | | Hill | Brier Hill |
| 470 | | | Luffin, on | Pittsburg |
| 500 | 1 | 0 | C. omia No 1 | Pittsburg |
| 500 | | | C. oria No 3 | Pittsburg |
| 130 | | | Coke No 4 | Pittsburg |
| 250 | | | Diarrh | Pittsburg |
| 500 | | | Boehnen | Pittsburg |
| 500 | | | Bank | Pittsburg |
| 500 | | | Festelnde | Pittsburg |
| 202 | | | C. N. V. | Pittsburg |
| 465 | | | Lambert | Pittsburg |
| 100 | | | Lebanon | Pittsburg |
| 944 | | | Martin | Pittsburg |
| 30 | | | Newcomer | Pittsburg |
| 050 | 10 | | Orion | Pittsburg |
| 100 | | | Revere | Pittsburg |
| 300 | | | Ronce | Pittsburg |
| 400 | | | Thompson 1 | Pittsburg |

Last few days have stated about 500 and there are inquiries a t maybe for about 1000 more. If these are definitely placed before the end of June I will mean that approximately 9000 new freight cars will have been ordered in the first half year or at an annual rate of 18000 cars.

Have Anything for Sale?
A summary of it in our Classified Column

The minimum on bars shapes and plates is now 100, even on very infrequent delivery. There is no general tendency for mill prices to advance. Great premiums are being paid for guaranteed early deliveries of many steel products but only on relatively small quantities.

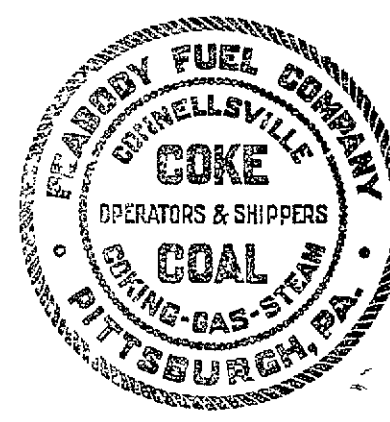
Pig iron has been in poor demand and a very poor supply. Forced purchases would make higher prices, but

corresponding well on 92.1 local
depression the total quantity mined
-anthracite and bituminous- was 8
079 tons in 1901 or a 11,000,000
tons. In other words considering in
thracite and bituminous coals
from a source of supply the present
level of output from 1901 to 1902
6,000,000 tons below normal
The trend of product is how
the recent of cars loaded only 0.1
Monday railroads reported loading
1,000 cars a decrease of 13 cars

Prompt Attention Given to All Mine Repair Work.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

General Office:—South 10th and Marial Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Bell 41 ne 395. Tri-State Phone 535

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1934.

WHY RAIL STRIKE IS NOT SETTLED.

Why cannot the railway strike be settled? This is a question heard with increasing frequency these days.

The answer to it involves consideration of a number of matters but by agreement of those who are in closest touch with the situation there are six points which stand out as the major reasons why a settlement has not been reached.

Concerning these points there are differences of opinion and view between the leaders of the men on strike and the railway executives which are as yet irreconcilable.

In order of their importance these fundamental points are as follows:

First, Wage decisions of the Railroad Labor Board. The men refused to accept the decision authorizing a reduction because as their leaders allege, the new rates of pay are too low to enable the workers to meet the increased costs of living.

Taking the position that the cut in wages was made by the labor board and not by the railroad itself, the railway executives have refused to consider paying any rate of wages except those fixed by the board which under the law creating that body has the power and authority to do.

It is further held by the railroad that having refused to accept the decision of the board the shop crafts workers have inaugurated a strike against the government instead of against the railroad.

Second, Rules and working conditions. The union leaders have demanded that the railway executives agree to certain modifications in the working rules already made by the labor board as a condition of calling off the strike.

The executives positively refuse to consider this proposal taking the position that the railway should not be forced to accept any rules or wage scales not previously authorized by the labor board.

Third, Contracting work. The so-called farming out of shop and main tenance repair work by a number of the railroads has been one of the principal complaints of the union men on the ground that it, in effect, removes the men engaged in such work from the jurisdiction of the labor board as to rates of wages and working rules.

The board has not made a specific ruling against the practice but has requested its discontinuance. A number of the railroads have contended that there is legal warrant for making such contracts but the bulk of the roads which have done contracting of this kind have signed their willingness or intention of discontinuing it.

Fourth, Boards of adjustment. The Transportation Act provides that "all railroad boards of labor adjustment may be established between any carrier, group of carriers or the carriers as a whole and any employees or subordinate officials of the carriers or organization or group of organizations thereof."

As to the precise manner in which such boards of adjustment shall be constituted the act is silent but the union leaders and the railroad executives have demanded the establishment of national boards by the carriers.

The railway executives have insisted that each carrier should have its own board of adjustment to deal with questions affecting its own employees and without complication with questions relating to the employees of all other roads.

On the same ground the railroads contend that a settlement of the strike should be between the individual carriers and the employees, instead of by a national agreement embracing all parties.

Fifth, Seniority and pension rights. After the strike had been in progress a few days the railroads gave public notice that in case the men who had quit work did not return by a given date they would be regarded as having ceased to be employees and would therefore forfeit their seniority pension and other rights and privileges which they enjoyed before striking.

Over this point there is more obstinate resistance on part of the labor leaders and more determined insistence by the railroads that it be conceded than possibly any other question involved in the strike issues.

The union leaders demand that, as a condition of settlement, all men who have struck be restored without prejudice to the full enjoyment of their pre-strike rights and privileges. They further allege that there has been no indication that either side will yield its position to the other on this point.

Sixth, Disregard of labor board rulings. The striking workers cite a number of instances wherein it is alleged the railroads have disregarded rulings of the labor board.

It is alleged that the board is only advisory in its functions and without power or authority to enforce its decrees. On the other hand the railroads stress the fact that the present strike is a much more flagrant disregard of the labor board's decisions and orders than any that can be charged against the railroads.

The facts set forth above clearly show that the existing controversy has two sides and make it plain why the strike has not been settled. It is also apparent that so long as the parties obstinately maintain their respective positions without giving consideration to the obligations to the public which is the "ancient sufferer of all these contentions between employees

A DUTY AND OBLIGATION OF THE STATES.

It is significant, but not surprising in view of some facts of earlier history that Governor Morrison of North Carolina should be the only chief state executive who has refused to pledge his support and cooperation to the President in response to his request that protection be afforded him when the numerous mines resume operation in accordance with the President's direction.

From the governors of other states replies came promptly declaring their intention of giving the President whole-hearted support and to the fullest extent required Governor Hardwick of Georgia more remote from Morrison's state gave unreserved assurance of "full prompt and whole-hearted support." Governor Morrow of Kentucky declared the President's position to be unquestionably correct and announced his purpose to support and maintain it.

The governors of other states in the south, north and west just as unhesitatingly pledged every resource of their commonwealths in aiding the President to carry out his program. None were however, more emphatic in their utterances, or displayed a more complete comprehension of the importance of complete cooperation between state and federal governments than Governor Sprout of Pennsylvania who said in reply to the President's message:

Without taking sides in the controversy between the coal operators and miners we must recognize that a great public emergency exists and that a greater one is in prospect. If we do nothing we are not quickly reformed, widespread unemployment in all industries will soon result. The rewards of agriculture will again be diminished and hardship and real suffering will be felt all over the land.

"Such conditions affecting the whole people make the points of controversy, between the miners and their men seem trifling in comparison and I am heartily in accord with the efforts of the President in his endeavor to bring about a speedy settlement. As I assured the President yesterday everything will be done by me, the State of Pennsylvania to uphold his hands in his plans and purposes. It is our duty to do all we can to avert a dangerous crisis which may bring much trouble and perhaps real disaster to the 'public and we shall make every effort to protect all in their rights in Pennsylvania."

Like President Harding Governor Sprout recognizes that the public welfare and the public security as well as the right of men to work must be safeguarded and to that end both the state and the national governments have the duty and obligation to employ their organized agencies in the fullest cooperation.

Governor Sprout realizes the seriousness of the present emergency and the importance of the maintenance of order and the protection of all persons in their constitutional rights to the privilege of working when and where they please in comfort and safety for themselves and their families. In his proclamation ordering the Pennsylvania National Guard he declares without equivocation or hesitation that the time to stop this notice of his determination to employ all the resources of the state in dealing with the present situation.

"Warning is given that the peace and dignity of the commonwealth are at stake and that the rights of every citizen will be defended, including his opportunity to earn a livelihood and to enjoy his home, and that those who transgress the laws or defy the authority of the state, will be pursued, apprehended and punished."

This is the task of the duly constituted state and federal governments if we are to continue to lay claim to being a nation wherein the humblest citizen is entitled to full protection in the free exercise of his rights as such.

OBEDIENCE TO GOVERNMENT ALWAYS RIGHT.

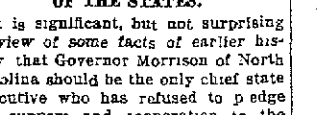
The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the constitutionality of the Railroad Labor Board is an order of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for its failure to observe decisions of the board with appeal to most people as being sound and more in accord with the public ideas of the functions of the lower federal court which granted an injunction to restrain the board from promulgating its order of criticism.

The common acceptance of the constitutionality of the law creating the Railroad Labor Board is that the board is a body with all necessary authority to issue orders and decisions. The public believes that neither the railroad nor their employees have the right to disregard the findings of the board when they do not accord with the views of the contending parties. Both parties have the right of appeal but the mere fact that the board is set without authority to enforce its decrees does not justify either party to proceedings before it in refusing to accept or abide by its decisions.

The public therefore holds the Pennsylvania and other railroads which have balked at acceptance of the board's rulings as being blameworthy for their action and to the precedent thus established the present transportation troubles are a result. While refusal by the railroads to accept the board's decisions does not warrant the use of force as in the case of the strike without authority to enforce its decrees thereby precipitating the strike which is now disturbing the movement of freight traffic.

The railroads should have set the example of prompt and willing compliance with the rulings of the labor board not alone because that was expected but because it was right as yielding full and prompt obedience to government is always the right and patriotic thing to do.

Abe Martin



It was a tell tale sign that a man looks like his father or mother but the more a man looks like a father the more he is a father don't you think?

There is a very little handshaking in the world. I have seen a man shake hands with a woman and she has shaken hands with a man and they have both been very good.

It is a wise down town sister that knows which side her bread is baked on. I have seen a man shake hands with a woman and she has shaken hands with a man and they have both been very good.

It is a wise down town sister that knows which side her bread is baked on. I have seen a man shake hands with a woman and she has shaken hands with a man and they have both been very good.

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160TH ANNIVERSARY OF "SION CHURCH."

With all the turmoil and unrest that exists because of the disturbed industrial situation there is comfort to be derived in turning to contemplation of an event and period in the history of our section of the state which is so far removed in time and spirit and purpose from the troublous times of today.

On August 2 the 160th anniversary of the founding of Lutheranism west of the Alleghenies will occur. This event will be fittingly celebrated not alone as a congregational or even as a denominational affair. The occasion will of course be one of special significance to the Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and of great interest to all evangelically minded churches in Western Pennsylvania.

We owe this day a debt of gratitude to the courageous pioneers who planted Christianity and civilization in the Wilderness which we are all too prone to regard as having been fully paid. With a zeal and persistence and faith beside which the display of these qualities in a later time forms a striking contrast the early settlers gave religion a place of larger importance in their lives and relations to each other than it holds in the lives of the people today.

As soon as possible after a settlement was made progress in the then widely separated communities and defenses against the Indians and beasts provided the next subject of consideration and action was the erection of a church. These structures were of necessity very crude in design and equipment and remote from each other. But they served the purpose of their consecrated builders by providing places for the worship of God upon whose protection and guidance the pioneers placed such confidence and reliance that they have given to all succeeding generations an object lesson in faith.

The first church event is to honor the memory of the builders of "Sion Church" located a few miles west of Greensburg which has been aptly as well as correctly designated the cradle of Lutheranism in the west country. From this unpretentious beginning is adherents of this faith have grown into thousands with many magnificent and commodious places of worship scattered all over what, in the days when the first structure at Sion was being reared by the hands of the first group of Lutherans who braved the perils of the time and place, was a wide expanse of forest unknown to man except as it was traversed by the trails of the Indian tribes which claimed the territory as their own.

Upon the occasion of the sesqui-centennial, the trials hardships and sacrifices of the first communions of Sion will be recalled and their courage and faith will be praised as both deserve to be. Pious pride will be shown in recounting the tales of numbers, strength and resources of the churches of which Sion was the mother. All this will be helpful and encouraging to the brotherhood of today but the most vital lesson to be gleaned from a review of the history and achievements of this or any other congregation of the Lutheran or any other faith which can trace its lineage back to pioneer days on a border and of civilization should be the emulation of a desire to keep as were the fathers of the church, rooted and grounded in the virtues of the faith delivered to the saints.

MINI WORKERS' LOSS ONE CHANCE TO WIN.

The view of the public is that in refusing to accept the President's arbitration proposal the United Mine Workers have lost the one chance they had of making their victory complete. This proposal granted to the organization practically everything embraced in its original demands as made upon the operators of the unionized districts. It did not also include the non-union or semi-unionized districts within the scope of its operations and by that means gave the union a monopoly of mine labor in the United States. President Harding at his public conference rejected the demand made by the United Mine Workers but he did not go so far as to reject the proposal.

The operators have failed to display the same degree of unanimity as the miners in arriving at a decision with respect to arbitration. We have now reached a point where the United Mine Workers are in a position to make a voluntary adjustment of the dispute between the mine operators and the mine workers without the aid of a third party.

That being the situation the President again reminds both of the contending parties that the freedom of action of the mine workers and on part of employers does not mean an importance which is of public welfare and national security.

The decision of the President has been to invite the operators to resume operations. The very plain implication of the decision and statements of the President is that it is in the safeguarding of the public welfare and national security that the mine workers are to be employed. The mine workers are to be employed in the public interest and it is the duty of the mine workers to accept the President's decision.

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FINANCING THE LIBRARY.

A. B. Hood, chairman of the library committee of the Kiwanis Club has taken an absolutely correct and sound position with respect to financing the maintenance of the Carnegie Library.

Being a public institution its support should be provided by taxation upon an organization or by individuals. By vote of the qualified electors the obligation to provide support was assumed by the municipality hence it cannot be either legally or morally evaded any more than can the obligation to provide support for the police or fire departments of the city. For the Kiwanis Club to take upon itself to provide any part of the support will be an assumption of the duty which is the duty of the City Council to discharge.

To make provision for beautifying the library lawn is entirely within the province of the Kiwanis Club and in accord with its spirit and purposes as a boosting organization. Beyond that the activities of the club with respect to maintenance of the library could probably be best applied in the direction of assisting to create so strong a public sentiment that the City Council will feel it imperative to make adequate provision for the support of the library.

The library appropriation in the budget for the current year is insufficient for the purpose. It is augmented from some source the library will soon be without funds. This will create a condition which the City Council is fully authorized under the law to meet, but as it would have to meet a similar condition with respect to police fire or health protection. Business of the city in any department cannot stop even if funds run low. In such an emergency the City Council must devise ways and means for such purposes. If this fund has become depleted City Council has full authority to negotiate a short term loan the payment of which can be provided for in the next budget which should also carry an appropriation sufficient to care for the needs of the library during the next fiscal year.

The situation requires heroic action on part of the City Council inasmuch as the School Board has reached the limit of its ability to provide library funds. The obvious thing for City Council to do is to act courageously and promptly. Furthermore that is the municipal body's plain duty.

The partisan newspapers are just as virulent in their criticism of President Harding's mine resumption plan as they were opposed to the draft law and other measures taken to insure national security in 1917-18.

There can be no misconception as to who is governor of Pennsylvania.

The Kiwanis Club is a many talented organization but it is right in the claim to assist the City Council in the City Council in providing the talents needed to pay the expenses of maintaining the Carnegie Library.

METHODS SCHOOL CLOSES.

Connellsville Well Represented at Ohiopyle Gathering.

The school of methods which convened Wednesday at Ohiopyle under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Connellsville district came to a close Friday afternoon. The object of the school was to instruct in Bible study mission work and evangelism. Dr. and Mrs. Dixon of Baltimore and Dr. Charles Thomas member of the staff of a theological seminary at Westminster Md. were the instructors and all the sessions were of a most interesting nature.

The district includes six churches. A delegation of about 25 from the First Church of Connellsville was present for the sessions. During the stay in the town they camped out.

Full Proves Fatal.

Michael Senko 47 years old of Frazer died Friday night in St. Francis Hospital. He had been in the hospital for several days. He was a coal holler for the H. C. Senko Coal Company. Senko was a driver for the company.

Vanderbilt Woman in Hospital.

Mrs. Ella McGill of Vanderbilt underwent a serious operation several days ago in the Ohiopyle Hospital and is getting along as well as can be expected.

Looking Backward.

News of the Past Confronted from the View of The Courier.

FRIDAY JULY 26, 1934.

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150TH ANNIVERSARY OF "SION" CHURCH TO BE OBSERVED AUG. 2

Event Will Be Made Memorable to Community Near Greensburg.

DR. BURGESS TO SPEAK

GREENSBURG, July 21.—The sesqui-centennial, the 150th anniversary of "Sion Church," two and one-half miles west of Greensburg, will be celebrated with fitting exercises on Wednesday, August 2, next. The Connelville Lutheran churches are interested in the exercises.

This is not a congregational affair, but a significant observance by the Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The "Sion Church," cradle of Lutheranism west of the Allegheny mountains, is the mother church of more than 60 congregations, and in a way also of the Pittsburgh synod.

The quaint old pulpit from the old log school house and church of 1772 is indeed a rare relic. Recently this religious heirloom was found. It will be shown and used at the sesqui-centennial services.

The "Sion Church" settlement antedates the formation of Westmoreland county by one year and the founding of Greensburg, at first called New Town, by two years.

At an early period the Indians still lurked about, and now and again in their marauding incursions committed indescribable atrocities. Even as late as the spring of 1779 the Indian raid made upon the Haines family in Miller's Ditch hollow, and the Heinrich massacre (now Henry) stand out as sacrifices by the early German pioneer settlers on the altar of civilization.

The latter occurred on what is now the John G. Miller farm, known for many years as the Double Henry place because the elder settler was known as Henry Henry.

In 1766 Christopher and John Herold and others pre-empted 158 acres of choice land for the Lutheran Sion Church, which they very appropriately styled, "Good Purpose." It was what was then termed "tomahawk right." Lands round about were also taken by the early settlers, who arrived from 1765 to 1769. The "Church Farm," "Good Purpose," on account of the difficulties experienced in the early frontier settlement, was not warranted until August 22, 1789, and finally patented May 23, 1789.

The Indians drove the early settlers east in 1763. They returned, and formed what proved to be the permanent settlement in 1769. Of course, as has already been indicated, the Indians were still prowling about, and in their raids often caused considerable anxiety among the frontiers.

This is why Fort Allen, on the "Good Purpose" tract, was built in 1774. In these days they always carried the loaded rifles to and from church services, in the primitive old log school house, then also used as a church.

Coincidentally will be the baptism to be performed at 10:30 A. M., August 2, as the first official act of Balhassar Meyer, the first school master, was a baptism, February 1, 1772. So far as the records show, the first child thus baptized was Christian Friedrich, son of Jacob Kimmel (now Kimmel) and Margaretha, his wife. The book of permanent records, lastly written in German began August 2, 1772.

A magnificent Barry-granite marker of large size with fitting religious and secular inscriptions on beautiful bronze tablets, will be dedicated at Harrold's by the Pittsburgh Synod at 2:30 P. M., August 2. The addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Ellis B. Burgess, president of the synod, formerly for years pastor in Connelville, and Rev. George W. Sandt, editor in chief of the "Star-Gazette." A chorus choir of 100 voices, composed of the choirs of the county will render the vocal music. At 10:30 A. M. the baptism will take place, and an informal reunion be held.

Farmer Who Shot Berry Picker Is Held for Murder

Following an inquest conducted yesterday afternoon in Uniontown by Coroner S. H. Baum into the death of Mrs. Joseph Lape of Beaver, the jury found that she met her death at the hands of Edward Endsley and recommended that he be held for the September term of court. After the inquest Endsley was given a preliminary hearing before Alderman Matt Allen of Uniontown and was held for court without bail on a charge of murder. Mrs. Lape, it is alleged, was shot by Endsley while picking berries on his ground.

An inquest was also conducted by Coroner Baum yesterday afternoon into the death of Dr. E. R. Basely of Uniontown, and the jury's verdict was that Dr. Basely came to his death through accidental electrocution.

BROKEN NECK VICTIM
Somerset County Man Dies Year Following Injury.

SOMERSET, July 20.—In the Community Hospital here for more than a year suffering from a broken neck, Jacob J. Hay, 67 years old, a prominent farmer of Wilson Creek, died on Wednesday. He suffered the injury in May, 1921, when he fell from a hay wagon on his farm.

He was on the road to recovery and the case had been removed from his neck, hospital attendants said, when he suffered a relapse. While walking in the hospital Hay, it is believed, sustained his neck and this resulted in his death.

GUARDS AT DEARTH AND MEN IN HILLS ENGAGE IN FIGHT

A slight disorder occurred at Dearth shortly after midnight Thursday, when 12 or 15 guards exchanged shots with men on the surrounding hillsides. Between 50 and 75 shots were fired, it was reported to the state police.

The firing began when a guard discovered a man walking near the plant. Believing he was a workman he called out to the men to bring his lamp and "come on in." At this the figure in the darkness ran and the guard fired.

The shot was the signal for a general fusillade from the hillside and the deputies replied. One said he had his hat shot from his head. It is believed the man discovered by the guard intended to place dynamite. Order was restored when the state police arrived. Operations at Dearth, it is reported, are gaining every day and the plant is now running at about 60 per cent of capacity. It is this activity, the authorities believe, which resulted in the futile attempt to use dynamite there.

Howitzer Company Will Leave for Camp on August 5

The Howitzer Company will leave here on Saturday, August 5, at 6 o'clock in the morning, for Mount Gretna for the annual encampment. The company will only have 13 actual days in camp, the remaining time to be taken up going and coming.

The company will go by the Pennsylvania railroad and on the way will be joined by the Supply Company at Scottdale and Company E. Mount Pleasant, and Company I, Greensburg, at the latter place.

Five new members were recently accepted by the Howitzer Company, they being Leo M. Rist, recently discharged from the Fifth Cavalry in Texas, George W. Calhoun, Earl S. Leech, James Palladino and Clyde Little. The new members will be taken to camp.

East Park Club For Beautifying Cemetery Property

The East Park Community Club, at a meeting July 21 at the home of James C. Long, voted to act in conjunction with the Chestnut Hill Cemetery Association in the beautification of the cemetery. Among improvements planned are the leveling of the elevation in front of the cemetery, the construction of a brick walk from the entrance to the rows dividing the old and new burial grounds and the cleaning of lots. Material for the walk has been donated by the Joseph Soloson Fire Brick Company.

Forty members attended the meeting, which was the first held for several months. Peter R. Welmer was re-elected president of the organization; William F. Soloson, treasurer, and James C. Long, secretary.

Annual Cope Reunion, Dawson Park July 27

The second annual Cope reunion will be held at Dawson Driving Park, Dawson on Thursday, July 27. The Cope family has lived in Pennsylvania for 240 years. Oliver Cope, founder of the family in America, came over from England with William Penn in 1682.

All members of the family and their relatives are invited to be present, rain or shine. Luther M. Cope of Scottdale is president and will be glad to give any information desired.

Youngwood Home Blown Up, Man Is Seriously Hurt

YOUNGWOOD, July 22.—The home of Thomas Coster was dynamited today. John Flisker, a boarder, was injured seriously. Coster's three brothers-in-law, who reside with him, have been working in a Keystone Company coal mine.

State troopers with bloodhounds are trailing the dynamiters.

100 in Shade in Florida Makes It Too Hot to Work

William Wagner, better known as "Bill," son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner, who recently moved from this place to Florida, states in a letter written to O. P. Thomas of this place that he is a "little homesick for the old burg." Bill also says that it is "100 degrees in the shade during the day down here, so hot that a person can't work."

H. J. Cupp Charged With Liquor Sale

H. J. Cupp, a Water street restaurant proprietor, posted a \$1000 forfeit for a hearing before Mayor C. C. Mitchell when arrested Friday night on a charge of illegal sale of liquor. Information in the case was made by City Detective J. W. Mitchell.

The hearing in the case has been postponed until a later date, the hour not yet being set.

R. K. Smith Boomed For Dawson Burgess

A petition is being circulated at Dawson in behalf of Russell K. Smith for Burgess to succeed the late L. S. Meitinger.

Mr. Smith is superintendent of the Dunbar township schools.

Lightning Kills Four in Herd of Five Fine Cows

The electrical storm which swept over Connelville about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon resulted in a severe loss to Mrs. Hiram Shaffer of near Normalville. A single bolt, thought possibly to have been the one which startled pedestrians returning to work following their lunch hour, reduced her herd of five cows to one.

The five bovines were grazing in an open field when the lightning struck and four of them were killed instantly. The fifth was knocked down, but soon revived. Three of the dead animals were full blooded Jerseys.

PEOPLE OF POPLAR GROVE A UNIT FOR FIRE PROTECTION

Organization Formed and Committee on Ways and Means Named.

TWO HYDRANTS PLANNED

Expense of Installation Will Be Borne by Public Subscription, While Women Will Be Asked to Provide Rental by Holding Festivals, Etc.

By unanimous vote the property-holders of Poplar Grove, at a meeting Monday evening, voted to secure fire protection and took the initial steps toward the installation of two hydrants. All but three owners of property attended the meeting. One was unable to come because of a business engagement, but sent word to court him in, the others were ill. They also are for the program that was mapped out.

M. B. Frazer was elected president of an organization which will handle the matter. John Wishart was chosen secretary. A committee on ways and means was named for the purpose at this time of conferring with the Connelville Water Company concerning hydrants and water service and to formulate a plan for financing the expense. On this committee are John Wishart, Clyde Sparks and C. B. McCormick.

The proposal at this time is to place two fire hydrants, one at Georgia avenue and Purdy street, the other at Blake avenue and State road.

Money for the purchase of hydrants should it be found that the water company will not place them, will be raised by subscription. The expense of the annual water rental will probably be raised by the women. It has been suggested they hold lawn fairs and a corn roast. The hydrant rental is \$35 a year for each hydrant.

People of the West Side—that section about the Evangelical Church—failed to respond to the invitation to attend the meeting.

SCOTSDALE FIRE SUSPECT PICKED UP, SENT TO JAIL

SCOTSDALE, July 21.—Frank Gano, Scottdale patrolman, on Tuesday arrested Mike Varrity in connection with the fire which has resulted in considerable damage to property here in the past two weeks. There have been a half dozen fires in this community, some of which were serious and all are believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Gano arrested Varrity on circumstantial evidence and the man was given a hearing before Justice of the Peace William Kennell. He was committed to jail and was taken to Greensburg this morning on the 10:30 o'clock street car.

Varrity is 24 years old, is married and has a wife and two children. He lives in Scottdale.

Little Son of Former Girl Is Burned to Death

While playing Indian, William Durbin, seven years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Durbin of Akron, O., was burned to death Tuesday when his little playmates led him to a stake, poured gasoline over his clothing and touched a match to it. Mrs. Stephen Durbin, at whose home the boys were playing, tore the blazing clothes from the boy's body and called an ambulance.

Playmates told the police they found the can of gasoline and threw it over the boy in fun. The dead child's mother was formerly Miss Ida Mae Donahue of Brookvale.

FORMER TEACHER HURT

Miss Ella King Vogel Injured in Auto Accident.

SOMERSET, July 20.—Miss Ella King Vogel, daughter of Mrs. Peter Vogel of West Church street, who has been a teacher in the Pittsburg schools for the last few years, met with a very painful accident Saturday when the automobile she was driving overturned near the Patriot School Building in West Patriot street, throwing her out. She sustained an ugly cut on the left leg, which required several stitches.

Miss Vogel, who is spending the summer with her mother, was learning to drive a car. The accident occurred when she attempted to make a sharp turn. Miss Vogel is a former teacher in the Connelville schools and has a number of friends here.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

ANOTHER LOT OF LIQUOR IS SEIZED BY CHIEF MURPHY

Another shipment of liquor into the city was "knocked off" by Chief of Police P. M. Murphy Tuesday morning when he discovered two men unloading beer from barrels and placing it in cases in Church place. The arrests took place near the scene of a similar occurrence very recently when a truckload was seized.

Louis Guthrie and John Brodigan were arrested, charged with unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor and were given hearings before Mayor C. C. Mitchell. Each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or spend 60 days in jail. Both paid.

The arrests were made at 5 o'clock this morning. The chief came upon the two men as they were in the act of transferring the bottles from the barrels to cases and the entire stock was removed to the City Hall where it was placed in the cells.

The chief believes the one who brought the beer in escaped him only a few minutes. Little of the stock had been transferred when the arrests were made. The activity of the police head has made the shipment of beer into the city more hazardous and it is reported that difficulty is being experienced in securing labor for handling it.

NO TROOPS TO BE BROUGHT TO FAYETTE COUNTY

No National Guard troops will be brought into Fayette county to offer protection in the operation of mines for the present. None will be used here unless requested by Sheriff L. I. Shaw that officer said this morning and he will not ask for any unless present conditions change. The sheriff believes Fayette county to be well enough policed to handle the situation and unless there is more serious trouble than that which has already occurred the guardsmen will not be necessary.

State and county officers, augmented by many deputy sheriffs, have been able to maintain order since the outbreak of the strike and unless more serious trouble results, this force is well able to cope with the situation, the sheriff said.

Notices posted at Rainey mines that the company intended to resume work have brought no response, it is said, from the men now on strike.

The policy of other companies, under the President's invitation to re-open their plants, has not been announced. The strike operations have not changed, and all plants of that company in this section are working to some extent.

Local Woman Democrat County Vice-Chairman

Earl S. Areford of Uniontown was elected chairman of the Fayette County Democratic Committee at a meeting in Uniontown Saturday, succeeding J. Calvin Corc.

Mrs. Lucy Jones of Connelville was elected vice-chairman.

CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Children, Grandchildren and Great-Grandchildren Honor Mrs. Smith.

A birthday party in honor of the 79th anniversary of Mrs. Mary A. Smith was held Thursday at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Shank in East Main street, with whom she makes her home. Thirty-two members of her family, including children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present.

The home was beautifully decorated in old fashioned flowers and the entire body sat around a big table at noon for dinner. A large birthday cake had been baked for the occasion and Mrs. Smith blew out the 79 candles which decorated it. She also made the first cut. Her children and grandchildren presented her with an easy chair.

The out of town guests present were Mrs. Jennie Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Tarbox and daughter and Misses Gladys and Florence Herbert, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith and son, W. J. Jr., Wilkesburg; John Nelson and two children of Belle Vernon; Mrs. George McClelland, Wilkesburg; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith and daughter, Mary, Greensburg; Mr. and Mrs. Clay Smith, Latrobe; and Mrs. Ira Brooks and three children of Scott Haven.

EZELL PARDONED

Governor Follows Recommendation of Pardon Board in the Case.

HARRISBURG, July 20.—Governor Sprout yesterday cleared his desk of all pardons and commutations recommended by the state board of pardons at its meeting of July 3, with the exception of two held for further information. They are recommendations for freedom of Philip H. Voskins, convicted of perjury, of Philadelphia, and Rosario Miesse, manslaughter, Schuylkill.

Among the pardons signed was that of James M. Ezell of Fayette county, convicted of murder 20 years ago.

To Enter Ohio Wesleyan.

Louise Buttermore, 232 South Prospect street, Connelville, has registered as a member of the freshman class that enters Ohio Wesleyan University in September. The freshman class at Ohio Wesleyan this year will be the largest in the history of the institution. Registration has been closed to girls for some time and scores of applications for admission have been placed upon the waiting list. The total of something over 500 freshmen accepted up to the present time comes from 23 states and two foreign countries.

GOOD SANATORIUM CARE SAVES LIVES OF TUBERCULARS

Disease Must Be Taken in Incipient Stage to Insure Benefit.

Good sanatorium care for the tuberculous results not only in the restoration to working capacity of a large proportion of admitted cases, but is of such lasting effect that these patients remain at work for years afterward, says a bulletin issued by the Metropolitan Insurance Company. Concrete proof of these statements is afforded by some facts which have recently become available on the results of sanatorium care, of tuberculous employees of the Metropolitan.

From the opening date of the Metropolitan Sanatorium, late in 1913, to December 31, 1922, a total of 1,018 patients were discharged. Among this number, there were 693 who had incipient tuberculosis at admission; and of these, 81 per cent were discharged as "apparently arrested or quiescent," and an additional 15 per cent discharged "improved." Among the group of 566 patients "moderately advanced" at admission, 42 per cent were discharged as "improved." Among 90 cases admitted "far advanced," there were only two discharged "apparently arrested or quiescent," and eight discharged as "improved." The other 84 per cent were discharged as "unimproved" or "progressive" or "dead."

The success of the sanatorium in saving life manifestly depends upon the stage of the disease at the time of admission, as well as upon the medical, nursing and other care given during sanatorium residence. The fact that 56 per cent of the total admissions between 1914 and 1921 were in the incipient stage is the result of a systematic effort on the part of the company to search out employees with tuberculosis, and to give them the benefit of sanatorium treatment as early in the disease as possible.

The foregoing statistics indicate what can be done in restoring the health of persons admitted with the disease in various degrees of involvement. The question has often been asked: "How do tuberculous 'graduates' stand up under stress of daily life?" For this group, Metropolitan employees there is, fortunately, no intermediate period of search for suitable employment. The employee's position is practically ready for him when he leaves the sanatorium and in nearly all instances, the interval between discharge and the resumption of work does not exceed one week.

The great majority of the discharged patients go back to their usual work and to their former home environment. The facts on the working capacity of the graduates of the sanatorium have been collected and are very gratifying. Out of the 896 patients who were discharged from the beginning up to December 31, 1922, and on whom a report was available as of December 31, 1921, a total of 77, or 86 per cent, were known to be at work; 99, or 10 per cent, were unable to work, and 87, or 10 per cent, were dead.

Of 555 discharged patients who could be traced and whose condition on admission was "incipient," 80 per cent were at work on December 31, 1921, seven per cent were alive but unable to work and three per cent were dead. The "unable to work" group included a few incipient cases who were readmitted and were still in the sanatorium.

The group moderately advanced at admission showed 70 per cent at work on December 31, 1921, 15 per cent unable to work and 15 per cent dead. Among the unable to work, there were four per cent of the discharges of moderately advanced cases readmitted and still at the sanatorium.

Among 34 "far advanced" cases discharged alive, only seven, or 21 per cent, were at work on December 31, 1921. Twenty of these cases were dead and seven were alive but unable to work.

The ability to keep at work after discharge, just like the capacity to get well, depends on the stage of the disease on admission.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS UNION IN ROAD BUILDING

HARRISBURG, July 1.—The State Highway Department up to the present time during the 1922 construction season has put down approximately 150 miles of durable highway.

Since the beginning of Governor William C. Sprout's administration the State Highway Department has completed, with this week's work, a total of approximately 1,560 miles of durable highway in various sections of the State. This is a greater mileage of modern type road than was ever put down by an American state in the same period of time.

Operations of the highway department during 1922 have been interfered with by the unseasonable rains, which in their frequency have rivaled the rains which interrupted the department's work during the forepart of the summer of 1919. The United States Weather Bureau reports that during the 82 days of May, June and July, this year, there has been rain on 34 days. This would seem to be the average for Pennsylvania, but in some regions of the State the rainfall has been even more frequent. Rain works havoc with the contractors on highway work because not only must they close down during the time of the rain, but after the rain until such a time as the sub-grade is dry.

Westmoreland Man Held.

JEANETTE, July 22.—Riley Stout, aged 40, and his son Graham, formerly of Penn., are among the prisoners held in the Brooke county jail, West Virginia, charged with murder.

Twenty Children Born to Somerset Couple; 15 Still Surround the Family Table

Father, Frank Yoder, Is 45, Wife Five Years His Junior.

HOME IS A MODEL ONE

Connelville housewives who feel the cares of the home fall heavily on them—some with two or three children, some with one or less—may learn a lesson from Mrs. Frank Yoder of Plank Road, Somerset county, whose husband is employed on the construction of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in South Pittsburg street. Just one task on Mrs. Yoder's list is baking 30 loaves of bread every other day.

Mrs. Yoder does not keep a boarding house—at least not in the accepted use of the term. Her own family consumes the loaves, her husband putting away his share when he is at home week-ends. The young Yoders are not over-heavy eaters. It is the number of them that causes the huge piles of the staff of life to melt away. Usually there are 15 of them at the table, besides the father and mother.

Including those removed by death there were 20 children in the family. Four have passed to the Great Beyond, another is married and has a home of her own.

Baking is only one of Mrs. Yoder's tasks. All the clothing her girls wear is her handwork. Part of the boys' wear also is made at home. She also is the family cobblers. Never a shoe goes to the repairman's. "She can take your Sunday shoes and sole them as neatly as any cobbler in your town," said the husband to a reporter for The Courier.

The Yoders own a tract of seven acres, with a commodious house, all free of debt. On this Mrs. Yoder and the children raise quantities of the vegetables and fruits which are put away for winter and which during the growing season help cut down the high cost of living. Much of the time Mrs. Yoder is employed elsewhere and the care of the crops naturally falls on those left at home.

With the aid of the children Mrs. Yoder is now feeding 14 hogs, 12 of which will be butchered next fall. The others have been promised to a neighbor. Two cows supply milk and butter. The family does not keep a horse, it being cheaper to hire for what work is necessary.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Yoder yet consider themselves young. He will be 45 next April 5. His wife is 40. When she became Mrs. Frank Yoder her name remained the same, Ella Yoder. She was a daughter of the late Joshua Yoder of the Somerset community. Mr. Yoder is a son of Tobias Yoder, who survived more rebel bullets than any other Union soldier, so far as is known. Fourteen times he was struck at the battle of Gettysburg. Seven bullets lodged in his chest, two of them piercing the lungs. It was these two that eventually caused his death 24 years ago, at the age of 72 years.

In age the Yoder children range from 25 years to four months. Frances is the baby, born March 28, last. Edward, the oldest, was 25 on June 13. Between them were Gladys, Leroy, Henry, Carrie and Luella, twins, Julia and Magdalena, twins, Catherine, Thelma and Richard, twins, Wilbur, Oran, Freeman, Isabel, Grant, Harold and Tobias and a babe which died unnamed. Others dead are Carrie, Luella and Leroy. Isabel is the married daughter, her name being Frits.

Butler County Boys Boost Fund for the Penn State Hospital

STATE COLLEGE, July 17.—Joining in the generous movement that is sweeping through every county in the state, 230 boys in Butler county, ranging in ages from 12 to 18 years, have taken it on their shoulders to pledge their county's share to the Potato Growers' Hospital Fund for the erection of a \$150,000 building on the campus of Pennsylvania State College. Word has been received here that the boys had pledged \$10,000 to the fund.

There are 17 boys' potato clubs in Butler county, and the pledge means a contribution of approximately \$50 from each boy. The clubs are organized by State College extension specialists two years ago and many of the youngsters have already won prizes as potato growers. Each boy has signed a blank for his share in the fund and he is free to earn the money in any way he sees fit.

The fathers of the boys are heartily back of them in their generous action, which matches similar action taken by five boys in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, last week. The older potato growers in Butler county have signified their willingness to have the quota for that county come as the gift of the boys and their individual contributions will all be made through the boys' organizations.

In addition to Butler county, Erie and Washington both joined in the movement this week, making 15 counties which boys pledged their support to the fund, which is being raised as part of the Penn State campaign for \$2,000,000 for health and welfare buildings. Ground for the hospital will be broken on August 23, when it is expected that the entire group of Butler boys, together with other potato growers from every section of the state, will come to State College for the ceremony.

Fred Rohrer Out.

Tax Collector Fred Rohrer, who suffered an illness of eight weeks' duration, as one of the early victims of the strange malady which raged on the West Side, is out on the streets today for the first time.

Saving should be a habit — as regular as earning

THE foresighted person does not wait expecting a stroke of luck, but makes his job produce the cash-capital he needs.

Go to the bank regularly as naturally as you go to work.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CONNELLSVILLE, PA. "THE BANK THAT DOES THINGS FOR YOU"

WE aim to serve the public pleasantly—and well. Command us for high grade banking service.

UNION NATIONAL BANK Connelville, Pa.

100,000 GUARDSMEN, 60,000 REGULARS AVAILABLE FOR CALL

In Case They Are Needed to
Carry Out Mine Resump-
tion Program.

CAN BE MOVED PROMPTLY

Should Emergencies Arise; Penn-
sylvania Has Greatest Military
Strength of the Coal States; Guards
of Other States Can Be Called.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the continental United States there are today 60,000 officers and men of the Regular Army who are available to supplement the 100,000 National Guardsmen which may be called to duty in connection with the bituminous mine resumption plan. All of these troops, both federal and state, are fully equipped and outfitted according to the standards of the regular establishment and can be moved promptly to any scene of disorder in the coal-producing states.

According to information given out by the War Department the combat units of the Regular Army stationed throughout the mine corps areas into which the United States has been divided, and in the District of Columbia, were as follows on May 1:

Infantry, 34,246 men; cavalry, 9,124; field artillery, 11,414; engineers, 3,229; and aviators, 7,971. The National Guard of all the states reaches a total of 8,734 officers and 150,823 men, but several of the states maintaining large militia organizations, such as New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota, are not coal-producing states, and their forces will not be called out until federal forces used to supplement the guardsmen of the coal states have been exhausted.

With the exception of the first corps area, composed of the New England states, and the second corps area, comprising New York, New Jersey and Delaware, coal states are found in all territory included in corps areas throughout the country. Federal troops, War Department officials said, can be moved promptly to any coal-mining regions. With the exception of West Virginia, which has a recently formed National Guard regiment of 44 officers and 1,019 men, the larger coal-producing states are well equipped with militia to handle the situation.

Of the coal-producing states Pennsylvania, with 750 officers and 11,864 men, has the largest militia force. The guard strength of the other states is as follows:

Alabama, 152 officers, 2,455 men; Arkansas, 92 officers, 1,847 men; Colorado, 145 officers, 2,913 men; Georgia, 129 officers, 2,391 men; Illinois, 355 officers, 5,606 men; Indiana, 280 officers, 4,832 men; Iowa, 172 officers, 2,536 men; Kansas, 110 officers, 2,227 men; Kentucky, 79 officers, 1,440 men; Maryland, 193 officers, 2,415 men; Michigan, 278 officers, 4,769 men; Missouri, 227 officers, 3,794 men; Montana, 26 officers, 419 men; North Carolina, 111 officers, 2,213 men; North Dakota, 46 officers, 1,102 men; New Mexico, 45 officers, 870 men; Ohio, 503 officers, 8,318 men; Oklahoma, 159 officers, 3,785 men; Oregon, 118 officers, 2,231 men; South Dakota, 57 officers, 904 men; Tennessee, 55 officers, 776 men; Texas, 326 officers, 5,531 men; Utah, 46 officers, 710 men; Virginia, 192 officers, 3,238 men; Washington, 138 officers, 2,273 men; West Virginia, 44 officers, 1,019 men; and Wyoming, 29 officers, 440 men.

States having large National Guards which do not produce coal, but the militia striking instance of coal-producing sections, are: New York, 1,142 officers, 20,474 men; Massachusetts, 483 officers, 7,850 men; New Jersey, 213 officers, 4,509 men; Wisconsin, 438 officers, 6,470 men; Minnesota, 278 officers, 4,767 men; and California, 164 officers, 3,349 men.

BRUTOSKY GRANTED PERMIT TO AGAIN SELL HIS PRODUCT

Emory Brutosky, West Side milk dealer, whose product was blamed for the mysterious malady which affected a number of residents of that part of the city and from which all have not yet fully recovered, has been granted permission to again sell the milk.

Samples of the fluid have been analyzed and tested and it is determined there is no further danger of it causing another sick epidemic.

Health Officer George Hetzel said this morning that a number of others dealing in milk in this city must secure permits at once or their arrests would follow. No payment is required to secure a permit but dealers are required to have one before they may sell the lactal fluid in Connelville. In cases where milk is purchased to be resold a license must be procured from the city clerk.

\$15,000 DAMAGES ASKED

Dunbar Township Man Sues For Injuries Because of Bad Road.

Roy Hughes of Dunbar township has filed a suit in response to a Uniontown appeal, the township of Dunbar to recover \$15,000 damages alleged to be due him as a result of injuries sustained on July 24, 1930 when while driving a team with wagon of lumber on the Dunbar and Ohio road he was thrown off and one of the wheels passed over his body.

Hughes alleges that the road was in a very bad condition and was strewn with large stones causing him to be thrown from the lumber wagon and his body crushed and bruised.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

Vanderbilt Man Falls Between Motors, Killed

Albert Johnson, about 38 years old, well-known resident of Vanderbit, motorman for the Corrado Coal Company at Clarissa, was instantly killed on Saturday morning when a motor and one pit car ran over his body. Mr. Johnson got off the motor to adjust the carburetor and was getting on again when his foot slipped and he fell between two motors.

The body was removed to Funeral Director F. R. Galle's establishment at Vanderbit and prepared for burial. Mr. Johnson had been employed by the Corrado Coal Company for some time. He was born at Vanderbit, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Johnson, and had spent all his life there. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna Marks Johnson, who is just recovering from an illness, two children, two brothers, William Johnson of Vanderbit and Chester Johnson of Pittsburgh and four sisters, Mrs. John Cover of Brownsville, Mrs. Clarence Alston of Keister, Mrs. Robert Morris of Whitsett and Mrs. Peter Whalen of Revere.

THREE INJURED WHEN CARS MEET NEAR MT. BRADDOCK

John A. Henry, 34 years old, of Leisenring suffered a fractured skull and Misses Mercedes and Rosemarie Burns, both of Connelville, sustained lacerations of the head Sunday afternoon when the automobile in which they were riding was wrecked in a collision with another car on the new Uniontown-Connelville road at a point near the foot of a long hill on this side of the Mount Braddock farm. Henry, known in Connelville and Uniontown as "Pike," was driving his machine. The other car, owned by Charles Groschen of Dunbar, was occupied by him and Ivan Frost, also of that place. The cars came together, it is reported, when Henry turned in from a dirt road which connects the new highway with the present one.

Both were badly damaged. Henry's machine, a coupe, was overturned, a wheel broken off and otherwise damaged. The heavier car, a big cream-colored roadster, was also badly damaged. The young women are reported to be resting easily. They were unconscious for a time. Each has a severe cut on the forehead, the one sustained by Mercedes running horizontally across the head and her sister's being vertical, running to the nose. Five stitches were required in the former and four in the latter.

EVERSON WOMAN IS ACCUSED STARTING FIRE FOR INSURANCE

SCOTSDALE, July 21.—Before the fire which last week destroyed a dwelling house at Everson owned by Thomas J. Diskin of this place it is alleged that one of the tenants, Mrs. Nellie Petco, moved a part of her furniture from the building. Knowledge of this alleged fact led to an investigation and the arrest Sunday afternoon of Mrs. Petco who was taken to jail in Uniontown by Chief of Police Frank McCudden. In jail Mrs. Petco is alleged to have accused her sister, Mary Proctise, and the latter's sweetheart, Frank Frable, with the result that they also were lodged behind the bars. Officers were said to admit the story involving the sister and her lover.

Mrs. Petco's former husband, named Drombosky, was drowned in the Bridgeport ferry about a year ago and recently she re-married. She conducted a small store in the building and is said to have started a fire to collect insurance on the stock. It is claimed oil was poured about the place. The woman is said to have purchased a gallon of oil several days ago.

A family living in the adjoining apartment lost all its belongings.

Boy Hanged While At Play in Hay Mow

Wallace Harford, 12-year-old nephew of Frank Coffman of near Leisenring, was found Saturday evening hanging by the neck from a rope attached to the rafters of the Coffman barn. He had been dead several hours when discovered.

The boy had gone to the barn early in the afternoon to play in the hay loft. He was not missed until about 7 o'clock in the evening when his uncle made a search and discovered the body. It is believed that the child became entangled in the rope while jumping from a rafter into the new hay. The boy had often played in the barn hay loft. It is thought that in swinging to and from with the rope the boy may have gotten his head through a noose at the lower end.

The Harford boy had been living with his uncle for several years. The child's father is dead, but he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Harford of Westmore, two brothers, Carl and James, and one sister, Hazel.

New B. & O. Connel, At a meeting in New York July 21 of the board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, J. J. Connel, of Romney, W. V., was elected general counsel of the company, succeeding the late Hugh L. Bond, Jr.

Water Street Completed, P. J. Ridge completed last evening the resurfacing of a portion of North Water street near the B. & O. station.

Coal Freight Rates EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1932

TO EASTERN PORTS
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.

| Originating District | Pittsburgh | Fairmont | Greensburg | Laporte |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|---------|
| Baltimore, Md. (Baltimore & O.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Chester, Pa. (P. R. R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Chester, Pa. (P. & R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R. R. & P. & R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Lebanon, Pa. (P. R. R. & P. & R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| New York, N. Y. (B. & O.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. (P. R. R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. (P. & R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Sparrow Point, Pa. (P. R. R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Shelton, Pa. (P. R. R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| South Bethlehem, Pa. (P. R. R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. (P. R. R.) | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R. | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Greensburg, local | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Greensburg, export | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| South Amboy, P. O. B. vessels | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Harrisburg, local | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Greenville, local | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Canton, Balto., local | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Canton, Balto., export | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O. | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| St. George, local | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| St. George, export | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Philadelphia, local | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Philadelphia, export | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Curt's Bay, local | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Curt's Bay, export | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |

TO WESTERN PORTS
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.

| Originating District | Pittsburgh | Greensburg | Chester | Lower |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|---------|-------|
| Canton, O. | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Chester, O. | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Columbus, O. | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Columbus, Mich. | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Teledo, O. | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Youngstown, O. | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Lake Fort | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| To CANADIAN BASING POINTS: | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| Pert. Atlantic | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 |

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch line and including Ruffsdale, south to, but not including, Brownsville on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Connelville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston except Brownsville and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run; Connelville, Greengarden and points on the Baltimore & Ohio Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

Sixteeners of Uniontown S. O. S. to Erect Memorial To Late Rev. A. H. Waters

Movement Revived at Reunion
of Former Students at
Jamonville.

CHURCH TO BE REPAIRED

A movement discussed for some time by lacking tangible form—the erection of a memorial to the late Rev. A. H. Waters, founder of the Uniontown Soldiers Orphan School—was revived at a reunion of former students of the school in Uniontown and at Jamonville, held at Jamonville Sunday and attended by about 100 Sixteeners, as the members of the alumni organization are known. By unanimous vote it was decided to erect a tablet in front of or on the beautiful old stone church where the hundreds of students attending the school at Jamonville worshipped. It was also decided the organization would finance repairs to the church, the expense of which was estimated at \$500, and the sense of the gathering was that initially heretofore services should be held in the church in connection with the reunions.

The reunion Sunday, the first in many years, to be held on the old school site, brought together former students of varying age from gray-haired men and women who were numbered among those attending when the school was opened, first in Uniontown in 1865 and then at Jamonville in 1871, down to the youthful appearing young men and women who were enrolled when the school was abandoned in 1908. They came from all parts of Western Pennsylvania and more distant points.

During the afternoon many attended Sunday school in the old church, conducted by M. J. Phillips of Wilkesburg, who is spending his vacation at Jamonville and whose wife, Sarah Donaldson, was a former student. So many gathered in the little church that the Sunday school was turned into a reminiscence meeting. A feature of this assembly was the singing of "The Old Mountain Home" by Mrs. Sallie Bane Edwards, who entered the school in 1866, and her sister, Mrs. Jennie Bane Anders, who was a student from 1871 to 1878 and now lives at Monacaon, Greene county. Short talks were made by a number of Sixteeners.

In the afternoon there was another meeting at which time the memorial was discussed. This was presided over by Lloyd E. Flinn of Monacaon City who reached the age of 16 in the Seventies. A proposal discussed but dropped was that the "Knob" overlooking the school be re-named Mount Waters. It was pointed out that the historical name, Dunbar, would always cling to it. The tablet plan was substituted.

Brief talks were made at this time by Mrs. John A. Waters of Pittsburgh, Sixteeners, whose husband, now the pastor of a Pittsburgh Lutheran church, is a son of Rev. A. H. Waters and was for many years superintendent of the school; by George N. Orbin of Dormont, Charles Bales of Uniontown and A. J. Tanshill of Scottdale and others.

The raising of funds for the memorial and the repairs to the church was left in the hands of a committee composed of Judge Thomas J. Ford, Elmer D. Brown and Miss Amanda Kletter, all of Pittsburgh, and Lloyd E. Flinn of Monacaon, who was substituted for Frank McCormick who has removed to West Virginia.

The aim will be to have the memorial ready for dedication a year hence, the exact date to be announced later. At this time an effort will also be made to get together several hundred former students.

Among the Sixteeners attending the reunion Sunday were C. H. Kennel, Z. S. Moon, J. P. Parolek and W. S. Stimmel of Connelville; A. J. Tanshill of Scottdale; Jesse Hayes of Keesburg, Mrs. Samuel Cummings of Acme, Mrs. Ruby Bralier Lepley of Perryopolis, James C. Moore of West Leisenring, George S. Catlin of Monacaon, Mrs. Lillie Rottor Fuller of Smock and Richard and Mary Warren Addy of Sutersville. Others from Connelville at the reunion were Mrs. A. J. Cover, Mrs. E. L. Marston, Cyrus Stimmel, Mrs. W. S. Stimmel and son, J. Rist Stimmel.

Mrs. John A. Waters received the Sixteeners and others attending the reunion at the Waters summer home. She was assisted by Miss Dot Welby, who for many years was connected with the faculty of the school but now is a resident of Chicago. There was general regret that Rev. Waters was unable to be present.

Lightning Again
Causes Heavy Loss
To the West Penn

VANDERGRIFT, July 21.—Struck by lightning at 6 o'clock last night, a sub-station of the West Penn Power Company, one and one-half miles west of this place, was destroyed, resulting in Apollo and Leeburg, which it supplies with electricity, being thrown into darkness. Traffic on the Apollo-Leeburg street car line, which receives its power from the sub-station, was also suspended.

Cyrus W. Gonsware of this place was the only person in the station at the time and was slightly burned on the hands. Located at the top of a hill, the station was inaccessible to firemen and rapidly burned. Transformers and generators were destroyed. Flames shot more than 100 feet into the air and could be seen for several miles. The building was a one-story sheet structure.

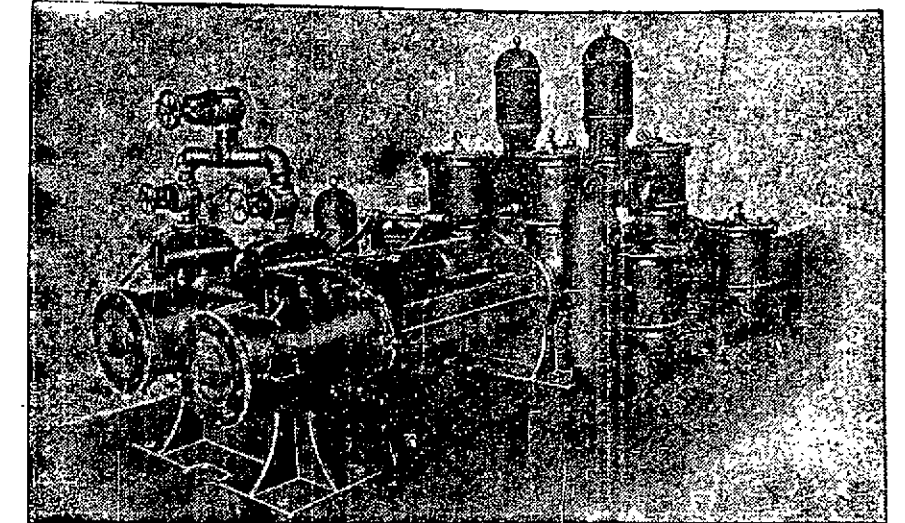
Anthony Pushcar,
Former Elm Grove
Man, Fatally Hurt

Anthony Pushcar of Eastland, a former resident of Elm Grove, was fatally injured last Friday when struck by a crane at the plant of the Pittsburgh Steel & Tube Company. He had been operating the crane but was engaged in other work when he met with the accident. His wife and five children survive.

Rev. Beall Home,
Rev. C. H. Beall of Vanderbit has returned home after spending a week's vacation at Mountain Lake Park, Md.

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MRS. ELIZABETH G. DIXON.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon Dixon, wife of Dr. John C. Dixon of West Apple street, died Tuesday morning at 8:22 o'clock in the Pittsburgh Hospital, where she had been a patient for the past 17 days. Her condition was not considered serious until pneumonia developed. Yesterday hopes for her recovery were abandoned. Mrs. Dixon was one of the most widely and favorably known young women of Connelville and her untimely death came as a great shock to the community. She was born at Houtzdale, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Gordon and resided there and at Hastings until her marriage at the last named place in 1916 to Dr. Dixon. Since then she had resided in Connelville. Deceased was graduated from Seton Hill Academy and was an active member of the Seton Hill Alumnae. She was also a member of the Immaculate Conception Church and the Catholic Daughters of America. Mrs. Dixon was also well known in musical circles here. She studied under well known instructors of Pittsburgh and gained prominence as a soloist. Mrs. Dixon was loved and respected by all who knew her. She is survived by her husband, two children, Peggy and Marguerite, her parents, who reside at Houtzdale, five brothers, Phil Gordon of Johnstown; William Gordon of Barnesboro; Edward Gordon of Pittsburgh and George and Jack Gordon, both of Houtzdale.

MISS DARYLE B. SIPE

SOMERSET, July 24.—The body of Miss Daryle B. Sipe of Omaha, Neb., who died in that city on Thursday afternoon, arrived here Sunday and was taken to the home of Mrs. A. H. Fomer of North Main Cross street, an aunt of the deceased. Miss Sipe was a daughter of Edward Sipe of Jennings and Mrs. Susan Sipe of Cleveland, Ohio. She was 37 years of age.

GEORGE COWAN

George Cowan, 75 years old, Civil War veteran, died Thursday night at his home at Douglas. He was a Siple was married to Hannah J. W.

member of the Wes; Newton G. A. R. Post and of the Presbyterian Church of Sutersville.

A. L. McCLAIN.

A. L. McClain, 50 years old, died Wednesday at his home in South Brownsville of Bright's disease. He was a Monacaon railroad engineer and had resided in Brownsville for 15 years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Pearl Jeffries McClain, two sons, Thomas, of Pittsburgh; Mack of South Brownsville, one brother and three sisters.

MRS. E. J. THOMPSON.

K. L. Nye has received word of the death Sunday of his sister, Mrs. E. J. Thompson of Clarksville, W. Va.

JOHN L. SISLEY.

John L. Sisley, 85 years old, one of the oldest residents of South Connelville, died Wednesday night at his home in Gibson avenue of paralysis. Considering his advanced age Mr. Sisley enjoyed fairly good health until three weeks ago when he was stricken. Since then his condition had been critical and no hopes were entertained for his recovery. Deceased was born at Perryopolis August 10, 1847, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Sisley. He spent his boyhood days there and about 40 years ago he located at South Connelville, where he continued to make his home. He was a carpenter by trade and also conducted a store at South Connelville for several years. He had lived in the present home for the past 12 years. Mr. Sisley was married to Hannah J. W.

JASPER M. RISE

Jasper M. Rise, 60 years old, died Wednesday at his home at Masontown. He was born and reared in the region of Masontown and was one of the most successful farmers of the county. He is survived by his wife and two children.

EDWIN R. HOPWOOD.

Edwin R. Hopwood, 41 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hopwood of Hopwood, died Wednesday evening his parents, one brother and two sisters survive.

Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW OFFICE, Suite 1108 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone 1842.